Information Needs and Gathering Habits among the Faculty Members of B.Ed Collages Affiliated to Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura: A Study.

Synopsis

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KARNATAKA STAE AKKAMAHADVI WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY VVIJAYAPUR, KARNATAKA-586101

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Introduction:

Information is a natural phenomenon. When people need information and become aware of it, they start thinking about how to get that information. In the fields of library science and computer science, information is essential to all aspects of today's information society and people. The process of collecting, using and implementing information is called information seeking behavior.

Information is one of the most important resources in higher education. Progress in modern society, like individuals, is highly dependent on providing the right kind of information in the right format at the right time. Without information, it is difficult to carry out teaching and learning activities. Teachers need information in the field to teach and update their knowledge. Information seeking behavior or information procurement is very important as information is now accepted as an equal resource. The following process is the practice of collecting information about your satisfaction with this information system in order to identify and use the information and access this survey. The survey provides an analysis of faculty information needs, information gathering methods, and habits.

Users belong to different fields, and the conversion of needs to information-seeking behavior depends on various factors. Research on information seeking behavior is a user-centered study that considers age, education level, and how users engage in information seeking. There are many tools and techniques for collecting information. We need a variety of information in our daily lives, including educational purposes, business purposes, the latest information, and entertainment purposes. Everyone gets the information they need from different tools and techniques. This survey reveals what kind of information they needed and what habits they had to gather information. This study includes all of the university's affiliated colleges. and B.Ed. Faculty members are subject of research.

About KSWUB University :

Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University formerly known as Karnataka State Women's University, established in 2003 in the city of Vijayapura (Formerly Bijapur), is the only Women's University in Karnataka dedicated exclusively for women's education. It is recognized under 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act. It has been accredited 'B'grade by NAAC. The university is also a recipient of three Stars in NIRF rankings. One hundred and thirty seven women's colleges of Karnataka, are affiliated to this University and one P G center at Sindhanoor and also at Udutadi, one Extension center at Mandya are also offering various programmes. (source)

The University offers various UG programmes leading to Bachelor's degree in Arts, Business Administration, Computer Applications, Commerce, Education, Fashion Technology, Home Science, Physical Education, Science and Social Work. It also offers 32 P G Courses, P G Diploma and Certificate Courses in the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Management, Social Sciences, Science and Technology and Education. (sources)

Study population: The study population includes all the B.Ed college affiliated to Karanataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura. There are 22 colleges which are actively affiliated to the university.

No of B.Ed colleges affiliated to KSWUB

S.L NO	Religion	No of Colleges affiliated
1	Bidar	5
2	Kalaburagi	7
3	Kopala	1
4	Bellary	1
5	Bijapur	1

6	Bagalakot	3
7	Belagaum	2
8	Gadag	1
9	Haveri	1

Review of Literature:

Hariom, & Singh, M.P. (2017). The study examined the Information Needs and Gathering Habits among Farmers in Rural areas. Primary data collected through field survey with the help of Schedule, Interview, dairy and personal observation method, villages were selected by lottery method and 10 farmers were randomly selected from each village for data collection. 62.53 % generally required information about health, the highest majority of respondents (86.37%) required information on Seeds and planting, majority of respondents 70.55% preferred Kishan Seva Kendra to access information.

Sadagoban, K., & Tamizhchelvan, M. (2016). From this analysis and inference, Textbooks, Internet sources, and Reference book also contains "Newspapers" which are most dependent on information sources for teaching among women faculty members for teaching purpose.

Rupp-Serrano, K., & Robbins, S. (2013). The investigation includes an examination of how frequently education faculty seek or access information, how they stay up-to-date on current developments in the field and identify less recent journal literature, how valuable library resources and services are to their information needs, and the importance of library research to the field of education

Geller, M., & Workgroup, L.A. (2013). In the summer of 2011, the Library Assessment Workgroup began an investigation into the Lesley University and Episcopal Divinity School faculties' information needs for research and teaching. The examination focused on three areas: faculty research habits, student research required by the faculty, and faculty perceptions of student research strategies and results.

Fitzgerald, S. R. (2018). This study examines the information-seeking habits and needs of scholars of higher education. Ellis' (1989) common information-seeking behaviors of social scientists are used as a framework to examine the behaviors of these applied social scientists in the modern information-seeking environment.

Campbell, L. (2017). This study examines results from a survey of architecture faculty across the United States investigating information-seeking behavior and perceptions of library services. Faculty was asked to rank information sources they used for research, teaching, and creativity within their discipline. Sources were ranked similarly across these activities, suggesting broad and eclectic interests.

Barrett, A. (2005). This paper summarizes an exploratory research study on the information-seeking habits of graduate student researchers in the humanities. In-depth interviews with a small sample of humanities graduate students were used to explore to what extent humanities graduate students might constitute a user group distinct from faculty and undergraduate models.

Engel, D., Robbins, S., & Kulp, C. (2011). This investigation includes an examination of how frequently engineering faculty seek or access information, how they keep abreast of current developments in the field and find less recent journal articles, how often they visit the library in person, and how important library services and resources are in meeting their information needs.

Momodu, M. O. (2002). The extent and nature of rural populations in Nigeria is described. A study is reported which examined the information needs of rural populations in the Ekpoma district and its conclusions are discussed. These include information needs and information sources, and the information gathering habits discovered.

Oyeniyi, Akande Samson.(2013) made a study on the gender differences in information retrieval skills and use of electronic resources, based on the sample of 175 information professionals surveyed in the academic libraries in south-western Nigeria. The study reveals that there is no statistically significant difference in the use of electronic resources on the basis of gender However, male professionals showed a slightly higher mean score on their use of electronic resources.

Need for the study:

The present study conducted to know Information gathering habits among B.Ed faculty members affiliated to Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University. Information seeking habits may be required as essential component for post graduate, research students and faculty members but it is important to remember that One time training may not be good enough. It has to be part of continuous learning process and essential component of life- long learning program. Faculty need constantly update their existing knowledge in their domain. Today large, web based resources play very impart role in updating their knowledge in their respective field of specialization. We are witnessing on-line resources, tutorials massive on-line open courses across the word. Hence in the present investigation, an attempt will be made to know the awareness They should have up-to-date information on academic requirements, It will help to understand B.Ed faculties awareness about Information gathering habits and what are the available resources, facilities and services provided though library to fulfil need of teaching faculty. To know what are the difficulties facing while finding information

Statement of the problem:

"Information Needs and Gathering Habits among the Faculty Members of B.Ed Collages Affiliated to Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura: A Study

The objective of the study:

1. To study the demographic profile of faculty members B.Ed colleges, understudy
2. To Study the purpose for which Information is gathered by the faculty members under study.
3. To study the information gathering and searching habits among the faculty members
4. To find out the extent of awareness and use of library resources by the faculty members.
5. To analyze most required sources of information by the Faculty members understudy
6. To find out the motivating factors influencing on the information-seeking behavior of faculty members.

7. To ascertain the opinions of faculty members about the availability of resources in their respective institution's library.
8. To trace the problems encounter while gathering and searching of information.
9. To give some measures to improve the study.

Hypotheses:

1. There is a significant difference found between male and female faculty members to the habit of gathering information
2. There is a significant difference found among the different streams (Science, Arts and Language) of faculty members' respect to habit of information gathering.
3. There is a significant difference found among the different type of colleges (aided, government and private) of faculty members' respect to habit of information gathering
4. The faculty members are much satisfied with the resources of respective institutions and libraries.
5. There is a relation between the information gathering process and academic achievement performance of the students
6. Faculty members prefer e-resources than the print resources

Scope and limitation of the study:

The scope of the study is limited to B.Ed colleges affiliated to Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University. And all the faculty members are the respondents to the research work. The study is further limited to information needs and gathering habits.

Methodology:

For the present study survey method of research shall be employed, it is based on both primary and secondary data sources. The primary data will be collected from the structure questionnaire, it will be designed based on

the objectives of the study and background of the literature published on information needs and gathering habits. The study will follow the descriptive/explorative method of research; further, an appropriate sampling method will be adopted for the selection of the study population. The sample size will be decided based on the Morgan formula. Later structure questionnaire shall be distributed among the faculty members of B.Ed college affiliated KSWU, vijayapura. The data so collected shall be analysed and tabulated and will be tested with appropriate statistical tools for testing of formulated hypotheses of the study

Conclusion:

The present study will have light of growing recognition to lifelong and self-directed learning, the bibliographic instruction or library instruction is transformed into B.Ed faculty which emphasizes the use of ICT for information search and retrieval, which critically analyses and duly acknowledges the source of information either through physical or virtual means. The analysis of this study show that majority of the B.Ed faculties have aware about E-resources but they did not know the proper way of searching, and lack of knowledge about search tools, searching skills search. Searching methods fields, facing lack of the problems. Present study concludes that B.Ed faculty's now need short-term training and orientation programs. New teaching approaches following the advent of new technologies. Older teachers will need to take refresher courses to search for information in digital environments. Library professionals fulfill or support and solve the problems.

Chapteriszation scheme:

The present study will be divided into six chapters.

Chapter -1: Introduction.

In the chapter, the need for the study will be explained. It also explains Statement of the problems, the scope and limitations of the study, enumerates the objectives of the study and hypotheses of the study

Chapter -2: Review of Related Literature.

This chapter will provide reviews of related literature on the topic brief review of related literature on information needs and gathering habits among the faculty members.

Chapter -: 3 focuses on Information needs and gathering habits from the theoretical point of view

Chapter -: 4 Data Analysis and Interpretation of the results.

It includes the description of the data, its analysis, and results obtained from the research data.

Chapter -: 5 Summary of findings, suggestions, and conclusion.

A summary of the major findings of the study, the results of the survey and discussion are enumerated further suggestion and conclusion will be given.

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